

PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

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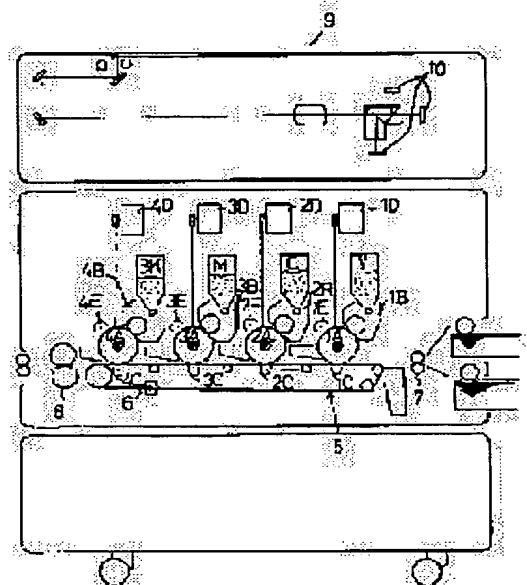
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(54) COLOR IMAGE RECORDER

(57)Abstract:

PURPOSE: To prevent the skipping of a transfer and simultaneously, a failure in the transfer caused by the scattering of toner by setting order for superimposing/transferring in the order of development with color toner whose average grain diameter is large. **CONSTITUTION:** Electrostatic latent images formed on photosensitive drums 1A-4A, are developed by developing units 1B-4B incorporating the developers of yellow, cyan, magenta, and black, in that order. At this time, an average toner grain diameter is set, for instance, the yellow is 14. m, the cyan is 12. m, and the magenta and black are 10. m. The toner images of each color are superimposed and transferred on a transfer form, based on the action of transfer chargers 1C-4C, in the transfer order of the yellow, cyan, magenta, and black, which is developing order. Further, at least, an addition agent for improving flowability, for instance, a silica addition agent is added to the black toner. When the silica addition agent is added to the toner of all colors, the amount of addition of the silica addition agent to the black toner is greater than that to the toner of the other colors.



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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] In the color picture recording device which piles up and imprints the toner image developed for every multiple-times deed and development in latent-image formation of a up to [an image support], and the development of this latent image on the same imprint material for every toner of a different color, and performs image recording The color picture recording device to which the toner of a color different the account of before is characterized by having changed the average toner particle size of at least one or more colors for every color, and setting up the turn of the aforementioned heavy imprint in order of the development by the toner of a color with the aforementioned large average toner particle size.

[Claim 2] In the color picture recording device which piles up and imprints the toner image developed for every multiple-times deed and development in latent-image formation of a up to [an image support], and the development of this latent image on the same imprint material for every toner of a different color containing a black toner, and performs image recording The color picture recording device characterized by an addition making [many] the addition to other color toners for the fluid improvement additive of a black toner when a fluid improvement additive is added to a black toner at least and a fluid improvement additive is added to the toner of all colors.

[Claim 3] The color picture recording device characterized by imprinting the development according the turn of the aforementioned heavy imprint to a black toner at the end in a color picture recording device according to claim 2.

[Claim 4] The color picture recording device characterized by making average toner particle size of a black toner into a minor diameter rather than the particle size of the toner of other colors in a color picture recording device according to claim 2.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001] [Industrial Application] this invention relates to the color picture recording device which piles up and imprints the toner image developed for every multiple-times deed and development in latent-image formation of a up to [an image support], and the development of this latent image on the same imprint material for every toner of a different color, and performs image recording.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] In the full color image recording by the electrophotography method of the above-mentioned form, when performing a heavy imprint, the method which a paper is made to stick to a film-like paper conveyance object, and make imprint it, or a film-like middle imprint object is made to re-imprint on a paper after carrying out a heavy imprint directly is taken. However, the phenomenon which escapes from such a heavy imprint while it becomes poor at the time of an imprint imprinting thin-line center sections, such as an edge of a solid picture and a character, and is carried out happens. It is because cohesive force can arise to a toner comrade and a toner cannot be made to imprint by the electrostatic force with the imprint pressure which toner coating weight (M/A) produces between an oak, a paper conveyance object, and a photo conductor as a cause by which the phenomenon which escapes from into this, and which is carried out occurs. Therefore, the phenomenon of an inside omission becomes easy to be conspicuous, so that M/A increases and an imprint pressure becomes high. [0003] Moreover, in a heavy imprint, the toner with which the imprint was performed first will be successively pressurized by the photo conductor again at the time of the imprint of the following color, cohesive force arises again then, and a toner carries out reverse transcription to a photo conductor, and tends to serve as an inside omission similarly. The toner with which it piles up and an imprint is first performed in an imprint will say this that an inside omission tends to be conspicuous.

[0004]

[Problem's to be Solved by the Invention] There is a method of adding a hydrophobic silica as a fluid improvement additive, and making toner cohesive force ease in a toner to an inside [this] omission phenomenon. By this method, the inside omission cure effect improves, so that an addition increases. However, by adding such an additive so much, the toner scattered and there was a problem of causing the fall of resolution and degradation of quality of image. [0005] this invention solves the above-mentioned problem in the conventional technology, and it escapes from it during an imprint, and it prevents it, and let it be a technical problem to offer the good color picture recording device with the poor imprint by toner scattering which is not generated.

[Means for Solving the Problem] The composition of this invention which attains the above-mentioned purpose is as following.

[0007] (1) In the color picture recording device which piles up and imprints the toner image developed for every multiple-times deed and development in latent-image formation of a up to [an image support], and the development of this latent image on the same imprint material for

every toner of a different color, and performs image recording. The color picture recording device to which the toner of a color different the account of before is characterized by having changed the average toner particle size of at least one or more colors for every color, and setting up the turn of the aforementioned heavy imprint in order of the development by the toner of a color with the aforementioned large average toner particle size.

[0008] (2) In the color picture recording device which piles up and imprints the toner image developed for every multiple-times deed and development in latent-image formation of a up to [an image support], and the development of this latent image on the same imprint material for every toner of a different color containing a black toner, and performs image recording. The color picture recording device characterized by an addition making [many] the addition to other color toners for the fluid improvement additive of a black toner when a fluid improvement additive is added to a black toner at least and a fluid improvement additive is added to the toner of all colors.

[0009] (3) The color picture recording device characterized by imprinting the development according the turn of the aforementioned heavy imprint to a black toner at the end in a color picture recording device given in the above (2).

[0010] (4) The color picture recording device characterized by making the above (2) average toner particle size of a black toner rather than the particle size of the toner of other colors in the color picture recording device of a publication in a minor diameter.

[0011]

[Function] According to the composition of a claim 1, although an inside omission tended to be conspicuous, since the toner with which an imprint is first performed in the heavy imprint of the toner from an image support to imprint material was set up in order of the development by the toner of a color with a large average toner particle size which cannot carry out extraction injury generating easily, it can suppress generating of an inside omission.

[0012] An omission phenomenon can be pressed down while according to the composition of a claim 2 being easy to be conspicuous in the whole as picture quality when it generates especially in the character section, since the addition of the fluid improvement additive of a black toner was made [many].

[0013] According to the composition of a claim 3, inside omission development can be further prevented by having used as the last stage the black toner which made [many] the addition of a fluid improvement additive.

[0014] According to the composition of a claim 4, even if it makes small the volume mean particle diameter of the black toner which made [many] the addition of a fluid improvement additive, an inside omission phenomenon is suppressed, and moreover, the thin-line repeatability of black can be raised.

[0015]

[Example] Hereafter, the example of this invention is explained according to an accompanying drawing. A view 1 shows an example of the full color image recording equipment which can apply this invention.

[0016] Generally as full color image recording equipment using the xerography, a color-separation superposition imprint method is used. In the recording device of this method, the image information light which separated the color, of a manuscript into blue, red, and three green colors is read by the manuscript read station 9, respectively. The yellow obtained by performing picture data processing based on the on-the-strength level of each of that colored light (Y). It is based on cyanogen (C), a Magenta (M), and the write-in image data that should be developed in each black (BK) color. Optical writing is performed on four photo conductor drums 1A, 2A, and 3A which are examples of an image support, and 4A. Yellow, cyanogen, in which the acquired electrostatic latent image was prepared to each photo conductor drum. Negatives are applied by development counter 1B which builds in the developer of a Magenta and black, 2B, and 3B and 4B. To the transfer paper which is an example of the imprint material which the imprint belt 5 which *** each color toner image formed in each photo conductor drum lifting of this development in contact with each photo conductor drum one by one through the resist roller 7 from the feed section is adsorbed by electrostatic, and is conveyed After laying on top of the

basis of an operation of the imprint chargers 1C, 2C, 3C, and 4C opposite-**(ed) by the photo conductor drum on both sides of the imprint belt 5 in the position which touches each photo conductor drum and imprinting, it is established by the fixing assembly 8 and a full color picture is acquired. In the example of illustration, the color is optically separated by the manuscript read station 9 prepared in the upper part of the main part of image recording equipment, each color-separation image information is read by three CCD 10, respectively, and optical writing is performed by laser write-in equipment 1D opposite-**(ed) by each color image data data-processing—obtained based on the output signal at the photo conductor drums 1A, 2A, 3A, and 4A, 2D, 3D, and 4D.

[0017] Since the imprint belt 5 consists of dielectrics, such as polyester film, and is charged with the imprint chargers 1C, 2C, 3C, and 4C, electricity is discharged from both sides with the electric discharge charger 6, it is initialized, and a next picture imprint is equipped with the imprint belt 5.

[0018] The photo conductor used in this example is an organic light semiconductor (OPC), and is charged in negative by electrification machine 1D, 2D, 3D, and 4D, and reversal development of the portion into which optical writing was performed is carried out by the negative electrification toner. The array of a development counter makes 1B, 2B, and 3B and 4B yellow, cyanogen, MAZENDA, and black toners from the feeding side, respectively, it puts on this order by the positive imprint corona one by one, and an imprint is performed. Cleaning of a remains toner is performed by the chestnut—NINGU unit 12, and the next copy is equipped with the imprint belt 5.

[0019] Drawing 2 is a graph which shows the average toner particle size in the same imprint position, and the relation of the inside omission rank of a character.

[0020] Although the amount of toner electrifications also tends to become low relatively so that from this graph, and toner particle size becomes large, it is the kind and addition of an electrification control agent in a toner here, is the result of adjusting so that it may become the amount of toner electrifications mostly, and is the effect of a pure toner particle size.

[0021] Then, in this example, 14 micrometers and cyanogen set yellow for every color, and 12 micrometers, MAZENDA, and black set average toner particle size to 10 micrometers, and the turn of a heavy imprint is set up in order of the imprint of the yellow of the order of the development by the toner of a color with a large average toner particle size, cyanogen, MAZENDA, and black.

[0022] Table 1 shows the order of an imprint of each picture station of this example, the developer toner particle size of each picture station, the inside omission rank at that time, and the rank of picture sharp nature.

[0023] [Table 1]

	トナー平均粒径	文字中抜け	ランク	画像	シャープ性
第1版写(イエロー)	1.4 μ m	○	△		
第2版写(シアン)	1.2 μ m	○	○		
第3版写(マゼンタ)	1.0 μ m	○	○		
第4版写(ブラック)	1.0 μ m	○	○		

○は良好、△はやや劣化、×は劣化

[0024] Since a color calls it yellow although degradation is looked at a little by the picture sharp nature of the 1st imprint as shown in Table 1, it is not conspicuous in consciousness and is satisfactory at all by total full color quality of image. Moreover, it has generated also neither with the omission 1st in a character, nor the toner of the 2nd imprint. That is, if toner particle size becomes large, although the cohesive force between toner comrades will become small and an

inside omission will stop being able to happen easily, the sharp nature and thin-line repeatability of a opposite side picture become easy to deteriorate. Therefore, if it becomes if possible, particle size of all color toners will not be enlarged, but especially in the heavy imprint by imprint which is easy to carry out extraction injury generating, by enlarging toner particle size, the toner imprinted to the first direction can stop degradation of the sharp nature of a picture, or thin-line repeatability to the minimum, and generating of an inside omission can also press it down.

[0025] Moreover, the order of an imprint of each picture station of the conventional example, the developer toner particle size of each picture station, the inside omission rank at that time, and the rank of picture sharp nature are shown in Table 2.

[Table 2]

	トナー平均粒径	文字中抜け	ランク	画像	シャープ性
第1版写(イエロー)	1.0 μ m	×	○		
第2版写(シアン)	1.0 μ m	△	○		
第3版写(マゼンタ)	1.0 μ m	○	○		
第4版写(ブラック)	1.0 μ m	○	○		

○は良好、△はやや劣化、×は劣化

[0027] In the conventional example, each color has the same toner particle size, and, in the toner which imprints picture sharp nature first as a result so that clearly from Table 2, although it is satisfactory, degradation of an inside omission will become large.

[0028] By the way, although the addition of a fluid improvement additive, for example, a silica additive, had an effect in inside omission prevention, by adding such an additive so much explained previously that a toner scattered and there was a problem of causing the fall of resolution and degradation of quality of image.

[0029] Then, when a silica additive is added to a black toner at least or a silica additive is added to the toner of all colors, it constitutes from another example of this invention so that the addition of the silica additive of a black toner may make [many] the addition to other color toners.

[0030] Table 3 is a graph which shows the order of an imprint of each picture station when making the addition of the 1.0 weight section and the silica additive of the toner of other colors into the 0.5 weight section for the silica additive of a black toner, and the rank of an inside omission phenomenon, and is also describing the conventional example as comparison.

[Table 3]

色	本実施例	従来例		
		シリコン添加量	中抜け	シリコン添加量
第1版写(イエロー)	1.0	○	0.5	×
第2版写(シアン)	0.5	△	0.5	△
第3版写(マゼンタ)	0.5	○	0.5	○
第4版写(ブラック)	0.5	○	0.5	○

○は良好、△はやや劣化、×は劣化

[0032] In Table 3, although it has a black toner in an imprint first, when it generates especially in the character section, while being easy to be conspicuous in the whole as picture quality, an

omission phenomenon can be pressed down by making [many] the addition of the silica additive of a black toner compared with the conventional example. Furthermore, since the addition of a silica additive made [many] only black, in the case of two or more photo conductors, degradation by the probability of a drum and toner spilling which filming generates can also be lessened.

[0033] Moreover, although Table 4 is on the same conditions as Table 3, it is the graph which shows the order of an imprint of each picture station in the case of having black in the last stage, and the rank of an inside omission phenomenon.

[Table 4]

色	本実施例	
	シアノ添加量	中抜け
第1版写(イエロー)	0. 5	△
第2版写(シアン)	0. 5	△
第3版写(マゼンタ)	0. 5	○
第4版写(ブラック)	1. 0	○

○は良好、△はやや劣化、×は劣化

[0035] If it has the imprint of the black toner which made [many] the addition of a silica additive in the last stage as shown in Table 4, it is not only effective, but it has the following effects in inside omission prevention. Namely, since the toner imprinted on the transfer paper for every imprint also returns to a photo conductor a little by the next imprint in a heavy imprint.

Although a black toner carries out color mixture to a development counter and color repeatability is degraded when black is in the preceding paragraph, a black toner inputs into the cleaning machine of other colors of the next step, when the cleaning performance of a photo conductor deteriorates, and cleaning becomes poor if black is the last stage, even if the toner of other colors may carry out color mixture to black development, color repeatability has the secondary effect of not becoming a problem.

[0036] Moreover, the order of an imprint of black when drawing 3 makes the addition of the silica additive of black the 1.0 weight section — things — the graph which shows the toner deposition mean particle diameter of a case and the relation of an inside omission rank, and drawing 4 are graphs which show the relation between a toner deposition mean particle diameter and a thin-line reappearance rank

[0037] Then, the imprint of the black toner which made [many] the addition of a silica additive is used as the last stage, and average toner particle size of a black toner is further made small.

[0038] Thus, it becomes possible to maintain both an inside omission rank and a thin-line reappearance rank good by piling up black, considering as the last stage of an imprint, and making toner particle size small.

[0039] In addition, although the hydrophobic silica was used as the additive for fluid improvement in this example, if the electrification property of a toner suits, even if it is other additives, the same effect can be acquired in application of this invention.

[0040] Drawing 5 shows another color picture recording device which can apply this invention.

[0041] it is beforehand charged with the electrification vessel E, and on the photo conductor drum A which is an example of an image support, optical writing is performed by equipment D write-in, latent-image formation is carried out, and negatives are developed by development-counter 1B of a yellow toner — having — this developed toner image — a register *****-** pair — it is imprinted by operation of an imprint charger C on the transfer paper which is an example of the imprint material with which it is fed from 7, and which is twisted on the imprint

[0042] Cleaning of a remains toner is performed by the back chestnut-NINGU unit 12 discharged

with the electric discharge lamp 11, and the next latent-image formation and the development by the cyano toner are equipped with the photo conductor drum A after an imprint.

[0043] Moreover, the toner image which made one revolution and was developed by the cyano toner next piles up on it the transfer paper twisted around the imprint drum 5, and it is imprinted. Thus, if even the toner image developed by the black toner is piled up and imprinted, it will be discharged, after a transfer paper is separated from the imprint drum 5 by operation of the electric discharge charger 6 and the separation presser foot, stitch tongue 13 and being established by the fixing assembly 8, and a full color picture will be acquired.

[0044] Also in this case, the toner of a different color changes the average toner particle size of at least one or more colors for every color. Set up the turn of a heavy imprint in order of the development by the toner of a color with a large average toner particle size, or The addition to the color toner of others [addition] by making [many] the fluid improvement additive of a black toner, when a fluid improvement additive is added to a black toner at least and a fluid improvement additive is added to the toner of all colors An omission can be prevented during an imprint, without being based on toner scattering and carrying out quality-of-image degradation.

[0045] [Effect] Since this invention was set up in order of the development by the toner of a color with a large average toner particle size which cannot carry out extraction injury generating easily according to the above-mentioned composition, it can suppress generating of an inside omission. Furthermore, an omission phenomenon can be pressed down while being easy to be conspicuous in the whole as picture quality when it generates especially in the character section, since the addition of the fluid improvement additive of a black toner was made [many]. Inside omission development can be further prevented by having used as the last stage the black toner which made [many] the addition of a fluid improvement additive further again. And even if it makes small the volume mean particle diameter of the black toner which made [many] the addition of a fluid improvement additive, an inside omission phenomenon can be suppressed, moreover the thin-line repeatability of black can be raised, and picture quality can be raised.

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DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] It is outline drawing of longitudinal section of the full color image recording equipment of this invention.

[Drawing 2] It is the graph which shows the average toner particle size in the same imprint position, and the relation of the inside omission rank of a character.

[Drawing 3] It is the graph which shows the toner deposition mean particle diameter when making the addition of a silica additive into the 1.0 weight section, and the relation of an inside omission rank.

[Drawing 4] It is the graph which shows the relation between a toner deposition mean particle diameter and a thin-line reappearance rank.

[Drawing 5] It is outline drawing of longitudinal section of the full color image recording equipment of another example.

[Description of Notations]

1A, 2A, 3A, 4A, A— photo conductor (image support)

1B, 2B, 3B, 4B — Development counter

1C, 2C, 3C, 4C, C— imprint charger

[Translation done.]

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[特許請求の範囲]

[請求項1] 異なった色のトナーごとに像相持体上への潜像形成と該潜像の現像などを複数回行ない、各現像ごとに現像されたトナー像を同一の転写材上に重ね転写して画像記録を行うカラーパー画像記録装置において、

前記異なった色のトナーが色ごとに少なくとも1色以上平均トナー粒径を変え、前記重ね転写の順番を、前記平均トナー粒径の大きい色のトナーによる現像の順に設定したことを特徴とするカラーパー画像記録装置。

[請求項2] 黒色トナーを含む異なった色のトナーごとに像相持体上への潜像形成と該潜像の現像などを複数回行ない、各現像ごとに現像されたトナー像を同一の転写材上に重ね転写して画像記録を行うカラーパー画像記録装置において、

少なくとも黒色トナーに活動性向上添加剤を添加し、すべての色のトナーに活動性向上添加剤を添加した場合に黒色トナーの活動性向上添加剤を添加量が他の色トナーへの添加量を多くしたことを特徴とするカラーパー画像記録装置。

[請求項3] 請求項2に記載のカラーパー画像記録装置において、前記重ね転写の順番を、黒色トナーによる現像を最後に転写することを特徴とするカラーパー画像記録装置。

[請求項4] 請求項2に記載のカラーパー画像記録装置において、黒色トナーの平均トナー粒径を他の色のトナーの粒径よりも小径にしたことを特徴とするカラーパー画像記録装置。

[発明の詳細な説明]

[0 0 0 1]

[産業上の利用分野] 本発明は、異なった色のトナーごとに像相持体上への潜像形成と該潜像の現像などを複数回行ない、各現像ごとに現像されたトナー像を同一の転写材上に重ね転写して画像記録を行うカラーパー画像記録装置において、少なくとも黒色トナーに活動性向上添加剤を添加し、すべての色のトナーによる現像が起きたことを特徴とするカラーパー画像記録装置。

[発明の名称] カラーパー画像記録装置

[0 0 0 2]

[従来の技術] 上記形式の電子写真方式によるフルカラーパー画像記録においては、重ね転写を行なう場合、ペーパーをフィルム状の潜像持体に設置させて転写させるか、又はフィルム状の中間転写体に直接重ね転写した後、ペーパーに再転写させる方法がとられている。ところが、ラックは1.2μm、マゼンタとブロードは1.0μmにし、そして重ね転写による現像の順のイエロー、シアン、マゼンタ、ブラックの転写順に設定し、画像のシャープネスや細線再現性の劣化を最小限に留め、中抜けの発生を押さええる。

これにより転写圧力によつてトナー同士に凝集力が生じてしまい、静電的な力ではトナーを転写させることができないためである。従つて、中抜けの現象はM/Aが多くのほど、転写圧力が高くなるほど目立ちやすくなる。

[0 0 0 3] また、重ね転写では初めて転写が行われたトナーが引き継ぎ次の色の転写時に再び感光体に加压の順に設定したので、中抜けの発生を抑えることができ

ることになり、そのときに重複凝集力が生じて、トナーが感光体に逆転写して同様に中抜けとなりやすい。このことは重ね転写では最初に転写が行なわれるトナーほど、中抜けが目立ちやすくなることになる。

[0 0 0 4]

[発明が解決しようとする課題] この中抜け現象に対し、トナー中に活動性向上添加剤として例えば媒水性シリカを添加してトナー凝集力を緩和させる方法がある。この方法では、添加量が多くなるほど、中抜け効果は向上する。しかしながら、このような添加剤を多量に加えることによりトナーが飛び散って、解像力の低下、画質の劣化を招くという問題があつた。

[0 0 0 5] 本発明は從来技術における上記問題を解決し、転写中抜け防止し、トナー飛散による転写不良の発生しない良好なカラーパー画像記録装置を提供することを課題とする。

[0 0 0 6]

[課題を解決するための手段] 上記目的を達成する本発明の構成は次の如くである。

[0 0 0 7] (1) 黒な色のトナーごとに像相持体上の潜像形成と該潜像の現像などを複数回行ない、各現像ごとに現像されたトナー像を同一の転写材上に重ね転写して画像記録を行うカラーパー画像記録装置において、前記現像を行なうカラーパー画像記録装置において、前記異なった色のトナーが色ごとに少なくとも1色以上の平均トナー粒径を変え、前記重ね転写の順番を、前記平均トナー粒径の大きい色のトナーによる現像の順に設定したことを特徴とするカラーパー画像記録装置。

[0 0 0 8]

(2) 黒色トナーを含む異なった色のトナーごとに像相持体上への潜像形成と該潜像の現像などを複数回行ない、各現像ごとに現像されたトナー像を同一の転写材上に重ね転写して画像記録を行うカラーパー画像記録装置。

[0 0 0 9] (3) 上記(2)に記載のカラーパー画像記録装置において、前記重ね転写を他の色のトナーによる現像を最後に転写することを特徴とするカラーパー画像記録装置。

[0 0 1 0]

(4) 上記(2)に記載のカラーパー画像記録装置において、黒色トナーの平均トナー粒径を他の色のトナーの粒径よりも小径にしたことを特徴とするカラーパー画像記録装置。

[作用] 請求項1の構成によれば、像相持体から転写材へのトナーの重ね転写において、最初に転写が行なわれるトナーほど、中抜けが目立ちやすいつが、中抜けが発生しにくい平均トナー粒径の大きい色のトナーによる現像の順に設定したので、中抜けの発生を抑えることができ

5。

*解され、3つのCCD 1.0で赤外線部られ、その出力信号をもとに画像処理して得られた各色画像データにより、感光体ドラム1 A、2 A、3 A、4 Aに対応されたレーザ変装部1 D、2 D、3 D、4 Dにより光書き込みを行なわれる。

【0017】請求項3の構成によれば、感光体ドラム6はポリエチルフィルムなど、の露体から成り、転写チャージ1 C、2 C、3 C、4 Cにより帶電するので、除電チャージ6により両側から除電して初期化され、転写ベルト5は次回の画像転写に備える。

【0018】本実施例において使用される感光体は有機光半導体(O.P.C.)であり、帶電器1 D、2 D、3 D、4 Dにより負に帯電され、光書きの行われた部分が負帯電トナーにより反戻現象される。現像器の配列は、紙側から1 B、2 B、3 B、4 Bをそれぞれイエロー、シアン、マゼンダ、ブラックトナーとしており、この順に順次正の転写コロナにより重ね転写が行われる。転写ベルト5はクリーニングユニット1 2により残留トナーのクリーニングが行われて、次の複写に備えられる。

【0019】図2は、同一転写位置での平均トナー粒径と文字の中抜けランクの関係を示すグラフである。

【0020】このグラフから明らかのように、トナー粒径が大きくなるほどトナー-帯電量も相対的に低くなりやすいが、ここではトナー中の帯電剤の量と添加量で、ほぼトナー-帯電量になるよう調整しての結果であり、純粹なトナー粒径の効果である。

【0021】そこで、本実施例では各色ごとに平均トナー粒径をイエローは1.4 μm、シアンは1.2 μm、マゼンダとブラックを1.0 μmにし、そして重ね転写の順番を平均トナー粒径の大きい色のトナーによる現像の順のイエロー、シアン、マゼンダ、ブラックの転写順に設定している。

【0022】図1は、本実施例の各画像ステーションの転写順と各画像ステーションの現像トナー粒径とそのときの中抜けランクと画像シャープ性のランクを示す。

【0023】

【表1】

トナー-平均粒径	中抜け	シャープ性
第1転写(イエロー)	1.4 μm	△
第2転写(シアン)	1.2 μm	○
第3転写(マゼンダ)	1.0 μm	○
第4転写(ブラック)	1.0 μm	○

○は良好、△はやや劣化、×は劣化

*解され、3つのCCD 1.0で赤外線部られ、その出力信号をもとに画像処理して得られた各色画像データにより、感光体ドラム1 A、2 A、3 A、4 Aに対応されたレーザ変装部1 D、2 D、3 D、4 Dにより光書き込みを行なえることができる。

【0025】また、表2は従来例の各画像ステーションの転写順と各画像ステーションの現像トナー粒径とそのときの中抜けランクと画像シャープ性のランクを示している。

【0026】

【表2】

トナー-平均粒径	中抜け	シャープ性
第1転写(イエロー)	1.0 μm	×
第2転写(シアン)	1.0 μm	△
第3転写(マゼンダ)	1.0 μm	○
第4転写(ブラック)	1.0 μm	○

○は良好、△はやや劣化、×は劣化

【0027】従来例では、各色共トナー粒径が同一であるが、表2から明らかなように、転写順を多くするほど中抜けの劣化が大きくなってしまう。

【0028】ところで、流动性向上添加剤、例えばシリカ添加剤を1.0重量部とし、他の色のシリカ添加剤の添加量を0.5重量部としたときの各画像ステーションの転写順と中抜け現象のランクを示すグラフであり、比較して従来例と記している。

【0029】

【表3】

トナー-平均粒径	中抜け	シャープ性
第1転写(イエロー)	1.0 μm	×
第2転写(シアン)	1.0 μm	△
第3転写(マゼンダ)	1.0 μm	○
第4転写(ブラック)	1.0 μm	○

○は良好、△はやや劣化、×は劣化

【0030】従来例では、各色共トナー粒径が同一であるが、表3から明らかなように、転写順を多くするほど中抜け量を多くするよう構成している。

【0031】表3は、ブラックトナーのシリカ添加剤を1.0重量部とし、他の色のシリカ添加剤の添加量を0.5重量部としたときの各画像ステーションの転写順と中抜け現象のランクを示すグラフであり、比較して従来例と記している。

【表4】

【表4】

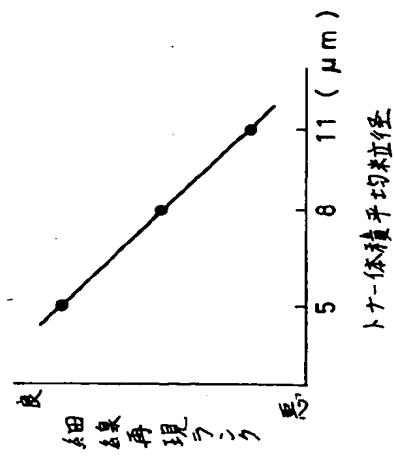
【0032】表3では、ブラックトナーを最初に転写に使用したものであるが、従来例に比べてブラックトナーのシリカ添加剤の添加量を多くすることで、特に文字部分で発生するほど全体に画像品質として目立ちやすい中抜け現象を押さえることができる。さらに、シリカ添加剤の添加量はブラックの多いとしたので、複数感光体の場合はフィルミングの発生するドラムの満度やトナー飛び、散りによる劣化も少なくなることができる。

【0033】また、表4は表3と同じ条件であるが、

(7)

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[図4]



[図5]

